FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

AUGUST 28, 1915

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COLORADO NUMBER

Colorado Women Ask Their Representative, Hon. C. B. Timberlake, to Work and Vote for National Woman Suffrage

Vol. III AUGUST 28, 1915 No. 35

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Notes of the Week

The Women's Strike in New York

THE Empire State Campaign Committee is planning, for late September or early October, as a practical demonstration of the weakness of the anti-suffrage argument that woman's place is the home, a women's one-day strike. Women will be asked to stay at home for one day, to show the present-day extent and variety, as well as the social value, of the work they now do outside the home.

Letters have been sent to all organizations asking cooperation in the plan, which has been in preparation a long time.

The first letter has been sent to the members of the Women's Trade Union, leaders of local women's clubs, and individual women identified with the suffrage movement all over the city of New York.

For the success of the plan, much depends on the labor women, for it will mean that they must sacrifice a day from work. "Home women," the letter explains, "will be asked to refrain from any of those activities outside the home that go with their work as purchasing and distributing agents or as careful mothers.

"Of course," the letter continues, "the practical difficulties to be surmounted in the execution of this plan are enormous. When it is considered that one-third of the women of voting age in New York state work outside of the home; that women are employed in all but three trades; that some important trades, such as telephone service, are entirely in the hands of women, it can easily be seen that the carrying out of the plan may mean a tremendous loss to employers and employes alike; in fact, it will mean almost stopping the hands of the clock for any day that may be settled on for the 'woman's one-day strike.'

"But the situation seems to demand a visible demonstration of this sort to bring the theorist to a realization of the change in modern conditions that forces women to go out of the home, whether they will or not."

New Jersey Federation of Labor Votes Down Suffrage Resolution

POLITICAL equality for the sexes has been the consistent policy of organized labor in this country ever since the suffrage issue came into prominence. For twenty-six consecutive years it has been a plank in the platform of the American Federation of Labor. It was therefore a surprise to the suffragists when the New Jersey Federation of Labor at Jersey City on August 18 voted down a woman suffrage resolution by a vote of 144 to 96. A significant fact is that ninety-two delegates in the hall did not vote one way or the other. This almost equaled the number of the declared friends of votes for women. If the dodging element is a criterion of what will happen at the special election, the stay-at-home vote may decide the fate of the cause at the polls in October.

The Industrial Relations Commission on the Wages of Women

THE report of the chairman on the findings of the Industrial Relations Commission published August 23, gives as one of the causes of industrial unrest the glaring inequality between the wages of men and women. The report says:

"Next are the women, the most portentously growing factor in the labor force, whose wages are of importance, not only for their own support or as the supplement of the meager earnings of their fathers and husbands; but because through the force of competition in a rapidly extending field, they threaten the whole basis of the wage scale.

"From two-thirds to three-fourths of women workers in factories, stores, laundries, and in industrial occupations generally, work at wages of less than $8 a week. Approximately one-fifth earn less than $4, and nearly one-half earn less than $6 a week.

"Last of all are the children, for whose petty addition to the stream of production the nation is paying a heavy toll in ignorance, deformity of body or mind, and premature old age."

A Suffrage Argument in the Frank Case

DR. ANNA SHAW suggests that the men of Georgia who claim the chivalrous protection of woman's honor as the motive for the Leo Frank atrocity can more worthily and practically attest their desire for her welfare by granting their mothers, sisters and wives the franchise.

She says in part:

"A statement that regard for woman's honor led to the mob violence which resulted in the hanging of Leo Frank does not sound well, coming from the Mayor of the capital city of Georgia, especially in the light of the conditions touching the welfare of women and children which obtain in that state.

"The men of Georgia are allowing the age of consent in that state to remain at ten years, so that a man who ruins a girl at that age is not held guilty, since she is considered legally responsible.

"Georgia's solicitude for women and children has not led to any compulsory education law. Children in Georgia may go to work in factories at eight years of age. A recent law states that a working child must be fourteen years of age, but orphans and children of dependent families are excepted, and there is no factory inspection provided to safeguard the others. Thousands of children work night and day in the factories.

"There is no eight-hour day for workers under sixteen in factories. The 1910 census gives the percentage of working children from ten to thirteen years of age as 36.9. Georgia's percentage in the illiteracy table for the total population, age ten and over, is 20.7.

"No woman in that state has a voice in making laws fit for the protection of woman and children. Is there anyone who can say that her voice is not needed?"

Brewing Propaganda

THE recent suit brought by the state of Texas against the Texas Business Men's Association to dissolve that organization on the ground that it was working against public welfare, has disclosed one example of effort to poison public opinion against woman suffrage, says the *New Republic* of August 21. Among the corporations contributing to the maintenance of the Association, as brought out by the suit, were the San Antonio Brewing Company and the Lone Star Brewing Company, of San Antonio, the Houston Ice and Brewing Company, the American Brewing Assocaition of Houston, the Dallas Brewery and the Texas Brewing Company, of Fort Worth. All of them were implicated in a system of supplying free news matter to rural newspapers.

A number of these articles were entitled "Why is Woman Restless?" and "Why Should Woman Vote?" It is necessary only to quote at random sentences from these articles to give an idea of the tone of them: "Is it not a sufficient political achievement for woman that future rulers nurse at her breast, laugh in her arms and kneel at her feet?" "God pity our country when the handshake of the politician is more gratifying to woman's heart than the patter of children's feet." . . . "As an agency for morality, I wouldn't give my good old mother's home-made gowns for all the suffragettes' constitutions and by-laws in the world. As a power for purifying society, I wouldn't give one prayer of my sainted mother for all the women's votes in Christendom."

Frenchwomen Gather Full Harvest

A STRIKING tribute to French women, contained in a leading article published by a French *deputé*, a member of the Commission on the Budget, in *Le Matin* of July 27, announces that the harvest of 1915, gathered by the women, will be sufficient for the needs of the mobilized men and the civil population during the coming year.

"With many of our departments invaded," says the writer, "with others embarrassed by the necessary movement of troops; with the heads of the household away and the young men mobilized, resulting in a dearth of labor; with the absence of transport facilities consequent upon the requisitioning of horses; with the impossibility of obtaining manure--faced with all these difficulties, our splendid women have still been able to produce and gather in a most satisfactory harvest. What a comfort to France, and what a surprise!

"Side by side with that homage due to her silent heroism and devotion to the wounded, what homage should we not render to the Frenchwoman who has accomplished this miracle of determination, energy and hard wook?"

Clara Barton's Prophecy

CLARA BARTON, the famous founder of the Red Cross, for whom a memorial is now being planned in the District of Columbia, was a strong believer in woman suffrage. At Baltimore, in February, 1906, during the last convention which Susan B. Anthony attended, Miss Barton made this prophecy:

"When man has the efficient help of woman he should be glad, and he will. Just now it is new and strange, and men cannot comprehend what it will mean. But when such help comes, and men are used to it, they will be grateful for it. The change is not far away. This country is to know woman suffrage, and it will be a glad and proud day when it comes."

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SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

Hon. Meyer London for National Suffrage

"TWO THOUSAND men and women," said the New York *Tribune* (August 17), "heard the Socialist Representative Meyer London from the steps of his home, 273 East Broadway, declare last night that he was an advocate of woman suffrage and would vote for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment at the next session of Congress.

"With Mrs. Anna Delony Martin, state organizer of the Congressional Union; Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. Zelda Rosen, Mrs. Arthur Robinson and Miss Lavinia Dock at its head, the procession marched from Rutgers Square to the Representative's home, while residents along the route cheered wildly.

"Inside the Representative's home, Mrs. Dorr asked him to use his best efforts toward the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, and Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Rosen also emphasized the importance of advocating votes for women. Mr. London said he hoped they would get the ballot to which they were entitled. Then he came down to his stoop and echoed his views to the crowd.

"On the return trip to Rutgers Square, where 5,000 persons attended a mass meeting, the reception from the residents was even more enthusiastic. Hundreds joined the march, received suffrage flags and heard the talks."

The New York *Times* of the same date says further:

"Congressman London is emphatically in favor of women voting, and he said so. He said he had no patience with the antis, for either a woman was an intelligent human being or she was not. If she is, then, he said, she has the right to share the work of those who shape the laws. He said he believed in the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and that the question of equal rights was one rather for the federal than the state government."

All the speakers emphasized, some with very original arguments, the necessity for a national solution of the woman suffrage problem.

Thus Mrs. Zelda Rosen in an eloquent speech, in Yiddish, to Mr. London, said:

"Mr. London—I need not tell you how much the working women need the vote, especially those who, like myself, are left widows with a family of children to bring up; but perhaps even you do not realize that our very need of toiling and working incessantly is brought against us as an argument to try to prove that we are indifferent and do not want the vote; for our opponents say the working woman is not interested, that she doesn't work for it, therefore doesn't care for it.

"How can we work for it when we must earn our daily bread? How can working women meet the great burden of a state referendum, the house-to-house canvass, the personal appeal to each man—how can they find time and strength for all this big burden of propaganda?

"We ask you and our other Representatives in Congress to meet our needs by relieving us of this double responsibility, by bringing about our political freedom through a federal amendment. We are doing our part of the work of the world. We are helping to create the wealth of this country. We deserve the recognition of having our freedom given to us by our Representatives, whose salaries we help to pay.

"I know you believe this, and I believe you will help to push the federal amendment."

Mrs. Martin made the same plea from the standpoint of the Southern woman.

"Difficult as is the task of the women of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and other Eastern and Western states to make an individual canvass of every voter," said Mrs. Martin, "it cannot be compared with the untold hardships and dangers inevitably bound up with an attempt to canvass the sparcely populated districts of the South, where distances are great, where there are no good roads, where the paths lead for miles through dense forests, where the summers are long and hot, and in the winter it is impossible to get about. When women come to make a canvass through the isolated districts, and through corn and cotton fields, such work may be attended with very serious consequences.

"We confidently depend on both your favorable vote and your earnest effort for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment during the next term of Congress."

Congressman London was also urged to support only the Susan B. Anthony amendment, forbidding the disfranchisement of citizens on account of sex; and not the Shafroth-Palmer amendment, which would, by federal amendment, establish the initiative and referendum on woman suffrage in the several states.

In answer to this request, Mr. London said:

"I favor the Susan B. Anthony amendment. It is direct; it is to the point, and it follows the procedure provided by the constitution. It is difficult enough to obtain an amendment to the constitution without putting new obstacles in the way. Whatever might have been the intention of the framers of the constitution, whether it was their desire to facilitate amendments or to make it impossible to change the fundamental law, it is a matter of experience that it is extremely difficult to effect a modification.

"About eighteen hundred amendments to the constitution have been suggested, and as you know, only seventeen have been adopted. Of these, the first twelve were adopted immediately after the establishment of the government, and three as a result of the Civil War. With this lesson of history before us, it seems hardly credible that well-meaning supporters of the cause of woman's enfranchisement should seek to add new and cumbersome remedies in order to obtain the extension of the franchise.

"The agitation in the states should, of course, not be abandoned or even slackened. But an attempt to divert the entire strength of the movement to the states is an attempt to dilute its force and to destroy its effectiveness. The political enfranchisement of women is not a state problem. The theory that the United States of America is an aggregation of states is no longer true. We are an industrial unit, a political unit, and a national unit. There is no such thing as a state problem. There is no question, no difficulty, no evil, which can confront a state without affecting the interests of the entire territory. After all, the geographical and artificial separation of the states cannot be permitted to stand in the way of the nation's progress."

Congressman Freeman, of Connecticut, on Woman Suffrage

HON. R. P. FREEMAN, Representative from the Second Congressional District of Connecticut, received last week an important delegation of his constituents asking him to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the next Congress. Though a Republican, Mr. Freeman declared for the policy of allowing the states to determine their electoral qualifications "until some at least of the states in every section of the country have given the franchise to women by amendment to their state constitutions."

The deputation, which took place on Friday, August 20, consisted of over thirty members of the Congressional Union, including women from all parts of Mr. Freeman's large congressional district. The delegation saw their congressman at his office in New London.

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, of Baltimore, member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. George H. Day, of Hartford, member of the Advisory Council of the Union, were the leaders of the deputation. Both women have their summer homes at Fenwick in Mr. Freeman's district. Mrs. W. D. Ascough, chairman of the Connecticut Branch of the Congressional Union, was present at the interview. The speakers were introduced by Mrs. Hooker.

Mrs. George H. Day told Mr. Freeman of the demand for suffrage throughout Connecticut. "We have," said Mrs. Day, "an organization with a membership of over 27,000 men and women. There are seventy-two local leagues in the state; and in towns where as yet leagues have not been organized, there are groups of local suffrage workers. In the last session of the Connecticut legislature the suffrage amendment to the state constitution came within nine votes of the majority necessary for its passage through its first stage. The movement is so manifestly a growing one that no reasonable person can doubt its ultimate success. The question for the Republican Party is whether this great historic party should be true to the ideals which gave it birth in the fifties and carried it through the Civil War, or whether this new movement of enfranchisement should be set to the credit of the Democratic Party."

The second speaker was Miss Abbie O'Connor, of Willimantic. After her came Mrs. W. J. Bartlett, president of the Putnam Equal Suffrage League, and Mrs. Blanche H. Ives, of Guilford.

CONGRESSMAN FREEMAN listened with close attention, and then replied as follows: "I have listened with deep interest to the able manner in which you have presented your case. I want you to know that I appreciate the honor of your visit to me, and I congratulate you upon the dignified and appropriate manner in which your Congressional Union is conducting this national campaign for woman suffrage. I feel that you are entitled to know just where I now stand. Our national constitution permits the states to determine the qualifications of its electors. There has been one departure from that policy, but I think you will agree with me that that amendment has not been altogether a complete success. In my opinion it would be a grave mistake to bestow the franchise upon a large body of citizens if they may not want it or would not use it if granted. You urge that where the franchise has been granted in the West, the women have made use of it. Yet conditions in the West are different from the East; and I am of the opinion that the great manufacturing and industrial communities of the East ought not to have woman suffrage forced upon them until some at least of the states in every section of the country have given the franchise to women by amendment to their state constitutions. Then if successful in all sections of the country, members of Congress might feel justified in adopting an amendment which when ratified by three-fourths of the states would compel the remaining few to grant what you here today so ardently desire."

After the interview, an open-air meeting was held, at which Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Ascough and Mrs. Valeria H. Parker were the speakers.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

California on Suffrage

MRS. FREMONT OLDER, wife of the managing editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, recently analyzed the opposition to the present suffrage bill, and made it clear that the federal suffrage amendment was the short-cut to freedom for women in this country.

"I admit I was opposed to suffrage," said Mrs. Older, "up to the time we got the vote here in California. I was in New York at the time, and I confess to a feeling of dismay when the news came to me. It seemed to me that women were in too great a hurry to make the world better; that as a whole they were conservative, and that it would take years for them to become as daring, as fit for action as men had become.

"I look back on myself then when I had those ideas as on a different person. Since that time I have learned more of women, seen them in action, seen them working in the face of criticism with even their friends and husbands opposed; and I would now say to the men who still feel as I felt, 'If you want an army that will never give in and never retreat, you should choose an army of women.'

"I know there are still many women in California who are proud to have never voted, who believe as one woman I talked to, that 'no lady would ever step into a courtroom, much less serve on a jury.' Now when I hear such remarks I think of what Gladstone said when the storm of opposition was at its height in England over granting men the ballot: 'Give them the ballot for the sake of their souls!' he said. And Lincoln, when urged that the slaves did not want political freedom, said, 'That only shows how much they need the ballot!' It is so with the still-protesting women.

"If you will notice you will see that this much-talked-of chivalry all comes from the child-labor states, the states with sweated industry and inadequate wages. When men say that women are too good to vote they mean their women; they mean that so-called ladies are too good to vote. These other women are outside their understanding. They don't think women are too good to cook, to work fifteen hours a day.

"Since every day more men are coming to see the justice of woman suffrage, the question has now become, How can suffrage be brought about most speedily? * * *

"In the last two years the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has become the real life of the suffrage movement in America. Susan B. Anthony had had the vision to see that congressional action was the only logical road for women in this country—unless many of them waited a hundred years. The Union has taken up the old fight. We have only to gain a two-thirds' vote in both houses of Congress and suffrage will be won forever, with time and money saved. Twenty-five of the non-suffrage states must then add their ratification to that of the suffrage states.

"Some contend that this is thrusting the ballot upon those who do not want it. The ballot is thrust upon no one. Half the people with the privilege do not use it. In the South they will tell you such a change means domination by the negro. Personally I contend that there are many white hearts in black bodies, and that the negro has the same right to political freedom that I have. But actually there is no danger of such domination because in every state except Mississippi and South Carolina the population of white women outnumber the black. Even if this were not so, the strict educational and property qualification in the states of the South would always prevent negro domination. . . .

"I would like to add for myself that *democracy is always good for people. All the sin and crime in the world grows out of the fact that some men think they are better than other men and can judge for them.*"

National Amendments

CONGRESSMAN FREEMAN, of Connecticut, takes a strange attitude in regard to the enfranchisement of the women of his state by the national legislature, of which he is a member. He firmly maintains that this duty should be left to the state legislature, of which he is not a member.

"Our national Constitution," says Mr. Freeman, "permits the states to determine the qualifications of its electors." It is true that our national Constitution permits the states to enfranchise women, but it also permits the nation to enfranchise women.

"There has been one departure from that policy," Mr. Freeman continued, "but I think you will agree with me that that amendment has not been a complete success."

Does Mr. Freeman imagine that we will agree with him that even if the Fifteenth Amendment had "not been a complete success," the reasons for its failure would apply to the enfranchisement of women? If the enfranchisement of the negro is a failure, as Mr. Freeman seems to believe, that does not prove that the legislative process by which that amendment became law is a failure.

Ill-considered legislation has been passed by every kind of legislative process, by federal amendment, by federal law, by state amendment, by state law. If each of these "failures" implied an abandonment of the process by which it had become law, we would have no means left to make any laws at all for our self-government. Those who believe, as Mr. Freeman seems to do, that the enfranchisement of the negro has been a failure, believe it on the ground that the negro was then an inferior race, newly released from slavery, and utterly untrained in civic duties. No one believes this of the women of the nation.

The national method of enfranchising woman is authorized by the United States Constitution, and is obviously the simplest and most direct road to our political freedom. The Connecticut Congressman's present inclination to oppose an Eighteenth Amendment, enfranchising women, because he regrets the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, will doubtless yield, before Congress reassembles, to the continued arguments of his constituents.

Colorado Women Unite to Win Federal Suffrage Amendment

A Convention of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, held last week in Colorado Springs, to express the desire of women in the equal suffrage state of Colorado for the national enfranchisement of women, was "acknowledged on all hands," writes Mrs. Bertha Fowler, of Colorado Springs, "to be an unprecedented success."

The convention was held in the Hotel Antlers, Colorado Springs, on August 16 and 17.

From all over the state, from Colorado Springs itself, from Denver, Pueblo, Boulder, Leadville, Greeley, and other cities, women gathered to consider how they, as voters, could use the political power they now possess to further the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in Congress next session; to plan the further extension of this work in Colorado; and to appoint delegates to the great Women Voters' Convention to be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco on September 14, 15 and 16, at which representatives of all the equal suffrage states will meet in the interest of national woman suffrage.

THE first day of the convention was given over to a deputation to Hon. Charles B. Timberlake, Representative from the Second Congressional District of Colorado. Mr. Timberlake came all the way from Sterling to attend the conference, and received the members of the delegation most graciously, assuring them that he would do all he could to have the Susan B. Anthony amendment passed by Congress in the next session.

The delegation gathered at Congressional Union headquarters in North Tejon Street, and rode in twenty-two automobiles, beautifully decorated with the purple, white and gold banners of the Congressional Union—a huge sight-seeing car in the lead, which bore the great "amendment banner," reading, "We Demand an Amendment to the United States Constitution, Enfranchising Women"—down Tejon Street to Pike's Peak Avenue, around Cascade and back to the Antlers Hotel, where Congressman Timberlake was waiting to receive them. Three hundred women were in the delegation.

Brief addresses asking the help of Mr. Timberlake were made by Mrs. Robert Kerr; Mrs. W. C. Grafton, representing Mrs. Florence Stote, Vice-Chairman of the El Paso County Republican Committee; Miss Fonetta Flansburg, President of the Colorado Springs Federation of Clubs, representing five hundred women; and Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

In answer, Mr. Timberlake said: "Ladies of the Congressional Union and citizens of Colorado, I am very glad indeed to be with this gathering this afternoon. I expected when I was invited over the 'phone to come to Colorado Springs to confer with a committee, that I would meet, in the privacy of some small room, a committee composed of four or five women representing the Congressional Union, and that I would talk with them informally. I had no idea that I would see such a committee as is here this afternoon." ("There is so much interest, you see," murmured one of the members of the delegation.) "I am glad of the invitation, however, to meet the members of this organization.

"I want to say first that there are no differences to be adjusted between myself and the members of this organization. They and I live in harmony as to equal rights. I was brought up in a church where they accord the same privileges to women as to men in regard to preaching, holding offices, and so on. I refer to the Quaker Church. (Applause.)

"I voted for woman suffrage in Colorado some twenty years ago. I was doubtful in my mind as to what the results would be at that time; but I am glad to say that the doubts have been banished, and I say today with full confidence that many measures that have been beneficial to the state were brought about by the aid of the women voters of Colorado.

"I believe in it more as a right than a practical reform. I do not believe that it is simply a privilege we confer when we agree to this amendment, because I believe it is the inherited right of women. (Applause.) Nevertheless, where this movement has been made practical, we have had no cause for regret. . . .

"Last fall I committed myself to the Bristow-Mondell amendment and I understand that it is the same amendment that you propose today.

"I said then that I would support by voice and by vote, if elected, the amendment that was pending before the Sixty-third Congress and failed of passage. (Applause.)

"I am with you in the hope to do all I can to have passed by the Congress of the United States an amendment to the federal Constitution that will forbid disfranchisement on account of sex."

The deputation disbanded after thanking Mr. Timberlake for his clear and straight-forward statement.

Mrs. Robert Fuller, Colorado Springs

Second Vice-Chairman, Colorado Branch, Congressional Union, with two of her children

THE second day's session opened with a luncheon held in the Blue Café of the Antlers Hotel; over a hundred women were present, Mrs. Lily B. Van den Arend acting as hostess.

At the business meeting following the luncheon, Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, of Denver, presided; Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler made the address of welcome. Mrs. Cuthbert outlined the history of the suffrage movement in Colorado up to the establishment of equal suffrage in that state. Mrs. Timberlake, wife of Representative Timberlake, made a happy little speech that was greeted with laughter and applause.

MRS. HETTIE D. WALLIS, former President of the Woman's Political Union of Texas, made a wonderful appeal from the standpoint of the Southern woman, to the women of the West. Mrs. Wallis said in part:

"We know what the woman of the West has accomplished, and we rejoice with her in her opportunities. We know the unflagging zeal of the woman of the East, who despite discouragements has not wavered since 1848 in her fight for suffrage; but of the woman of the South we have heard little until recently. We are wakening, friends, and organizing and studying and working as you are. Every year we feel more keenly our position as unrecognized citizens. Every year we realize more and more the need of the franchise.

"I want to say a word to you about Texas, my own state. Two years ago there were only three suffrage organizations in the state. Today we have over twenty, the Houston and San Antonio memberships running over a thousand each.

"Now Texas is the blackest state on our suffrage map. We have not even school suffrage, or the smallest taxpayers' bond privilege. Under the excellent leadership of Miss Annette Finnegan, we attempted this winter to get a bill through our legislature to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters. We lost in the House by three votes. We considered this a victory. However, we had to face the fact that the Senate would have been even a harder proposition. Most of the women who watched and worked during these days of the legislature realized the enormous difficulty of working through the states. Those who still clung ardently to a belief in states' rights confessed to an outlook of years of work. We began to look to the federal amendment as the quickest way to gain our enfranchisement.

"We women of the South have all the old prejudices to combat that you are familiar with, and in addition the problem of the negro women looms always like a bug-a-boo before us. Some of us are beginning to believe that if Congress could enfranchise the negro man, ignorant, just out of slavery, in 1865, we can ask them to enfranchise the negro woman in 1915, after a generation of schooling.

"We are tired of our 'pedestals' that we are so often told we inhabit. We prefer true comradeship and equal opportunities for work and service. We want compulsory education, eight-hour working laws for women and that darkest blot on our Southland, Child Labor, removed. Oh! there are many things that we women want; and we want not the 'persuasive' but the 'compelling' power to do them.

"So I come to you, a shackled woman of the South, and beg you, free women of the West, 'Come and help us.'"

MISS PAUL, in closing the meeting, said, "We women from the East do not come to you to entertain or instruct," she said, "but to

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ask practical help. You have the vote and we want you to aid us in securing it." Miss Paul then outlined the history of the fight for suffrage, and explained the plan of work of the Congressional Union.

"We are seeking to obtain a suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution, instead of trying to amend all the state constitutions, one after the other.

"A federal amendment is the most direct road to national woman suffrage.

"You can readily see the advantage of making the question a national one, instead of confining it to the several states," Miss Paul went on. "If we succeed in getting Congress to pass the national amendment, we will never have to go over that work again. A United States constitutional amendment, once submitted to the states, is submitted for good.

"We will then have the work of getting the amendment ratified by three fourths of the state legislatures. But we will have this advantage. Whenever a legislature ratifies the amendment, it cannot reconsider that action. But if the state legislature rejects the amendment, it can reconsider.

"If we work for a state amendment, our advance may be only temporary. Suppose we get a bill through the state legislature submitting the suffrage question to the voters. If it is defeated, we must go back to the beginning and get another bill through the legislature. In federal work each step taken in advance is taken forever.

"If the women voters want the Susan B. Anthony amendment to pass, it will pass. One-fourth of the Senate, and one-sixth of the House represent suffrage states. And the number is sufficiently large to force action. If your Representatives will do as the southern delegations did on the cotton question —filibuster until action is compelled—we will have little trouble. And you, with your vote, can get your Representatives to do this. They won't do it for us, but they will for their constituents. So the matter is really in your hands."

JUDGING by the sotto voce comments . . .," said the Colorado Springs Gazette (August 18), "these remarks were well taken. Certainly enthusiasm was never on the wane. The women were in session something like four hours, and the interest seemed always to increase; every one was anxious to do something practical."

Over four hundred dollars was pledged that afternoon to further the work of the Congressional Union in Colorado.

A constitution for the state of Colorado was then proposed by Mrs. William C. Sturgis, of Colorado Springs, and adopted.

The following state officers were elected: Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Colorado Springs, chairman; Mrs. Lillian Kerr, Colorado Springs, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Robert Fuller, Colorado Springs, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Kate Russell, Denver, third vice-chairman; Mrs. Frances Wayne, Denver, fourth vice-chairman; Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colorado Springs, secretary; Mrs. Berne Hopkins, Colorado Springs, treasurer.

Sixty delegates were elected to the Women Voters' Convention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, September 14, 15 and 16. Denver will be represented by Mrs. Viola P. Aldridge, Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, Miss Nell M. Baker, Mrs. Flora B. Bennett, Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Mrs. Alice K. Bullock, Miss Katherine L. Craig, Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Mrs. Florence E. Dick, Mrs. Florence M. Doty, Mrs. James B. Grant, Mrs. C. M. Hobbs, Mrs. Mary L. H. Irvine, Mrs. Margaret W. Kessler, Mrs. William H. Kistler, Mrs. Ben B. Lindsey, Dr. Margaret Long, Mrs. Arthur Scott Miller, Mrs. Helen T. Miller, Dr. Martha Burdick Newby, Mrs. H. B. Patton, Mrs. Kate Russell, Dr. Maude Sanders, Mrs. Frances Walden, Mrs. Frances Wayne, Mrs. F. C. Whitehead, Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, Mrs. Horton Pope.

From Colorado Springs will go Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Miss Anna Briggs, Mrs. Angie M. Conwell, Mrs. Florence P. Dixon, Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, Mrs. Robert Fuller, Miss Hattie Bell Gandy, Mrs. Leroy Guion, Mrs. Carrie Gledhill, Mrs. Mary Barrow Glynn, Mrs. Roy C. Harden, Mrs. Lillian Kerr, Mrs. Rebecca Lowe, Mrs. G. W. Price, Mrs. Moina Rossignol, Mrs. Alice M. Ruggles, Mrs. I. Schlessinger, Mrs. William C. Sturgis, Mrs. L. J. Terry, Mrs. E. E. Griswold, Mrs. J. A. Orr.

Pueblo will be represented by Mrs W. H. Baker, Mrs. P. Byrnes, Mrs. M. A. Carey, Mrs. Sophia Gordon, Mrs. Josephine Lewis, and Mrs. Hubert Work; Boulder by Miss Antoinette Bigelow; Leadville by Mrs. Eva A. Brittain; and Greeley by Mrs. A. J. Allen, Miss Nettie Carey and Mrs. Reynolds.

Headquarters will be continued in Colorado Springs. "The place is now so well known," writes Mrs. Thompson, "that it is thought best not to make a change, at least for the present."

Mrs. Thompson leaves Colorado shortly for Arizona, where she will call together in convention women voters in that state. The work in Colorado is in the hands of the state officers.

Suffrage in Colorado

By Bertha W. Fowler

State Chairman of the Congressional Union, Colorado.

THE situation in Colorado is not in the least such as it is commonly represented. For twenty-three years men and women have voted together. The attempt to split up the electorate and to credit either men or women with separate results, a favorite diversion in the East, finds no warrant in the state itself.

We have to reckon with the slow and gradual awakening of women to the privilege and responsibility of the ballot. This is due to the bestowal of the suffrage with so little effort on their part, and also to a lingering conservatism in a population not typically Western.

At the same time, their political experience gives the women a totally different viewpoint from that of their Eastern sisters. The more thoughtful ones are accustomed to devoting a certain portion of their time, without sensation or excitement, to public affairs. It is true, for the reason already mentioned, that the women's vote has not yet brought in the millennium. Neither is it true, as freely reported in the East, that they are at one and the same time so criminally indifferent to their voting privileges, so entirely wanting in political acumen, so utterly corrupt in public life, as to be a menace to the community.

The women of Colorado, with their newly-awakened political consciousness, are confronted by all the difficulties (among many others) of an ever-increasing problem in the relations of labor and capital, together with the ethical considerations involved. All these questions are complicated by the practical and insistent need of gaining a livelihood. It is small wonder then if the attitude of even the more thoughtful towards suffrage is sometimes selfish and personal.

AS regards the enormous power which the voting women can wield on behalf of their disfranchised sisters, they will undoubtedly use it when the gravity of the issue is brought home to them. At present the great obstacle to the effective use of their power, even in the state, is the traditional tendency to dissipate their energies on all kinds of minor reforms instead of first of all standing solidly and unitedly behind a few basic principles, which, worked out in the political life of the state and of the nation, would go far to realize their highest aims and desires.

A very few are led away to imitate political methods they find already in use—methods which the wiser among them recognize as squalid and unworthy, and liable to lead to no desirable end. Others fall down before the fetish of party, and so sacrifice the serious issues which transcend these accidental decisions. But there exists also an ever-increasing number of earnest thinkers, who, out of the political experience of the years, have gathered the knowledge that without the cooperation of men and women in a nation-wide solidarity having its basis in equality of political power, the urgent social and industrial problems of the day cannot be solved, nor the national ideal realized. To such, the appeal made by the policy of the Congressional Union comes with irresistible force.

The thinking men of Colorado are fast realizing this same conclusion; and it will only be necessary to bring the appeal of the disfranchised women to this public-spirited body of citizens, to insure their support to an amendment of the Federal Constitution, providing that no person shall be disqualified for citizenship by reason of sex alone.

THIS appeal must come from the outside, and represent all sorts and conditions of women —otherwise the women voters are apt to put it aside through sheer pre-occupation with their own affairs.

Not the least valuable result of the work of the Congressional Union in the suffrage states will be the bringing vividly home to women themselves the magnitude of their privilege and responsibility in the possession of the vote.

Impression of Colorado by a Massachusetts Suffragist

THE Eastern suffragist, who has lived and worked by faith alone, enters an equal suffrage state for the first time with a fairly thrilling sense of expectation. . . . To come from the heat and stress of the campaign in our conservative old commonwealth of Massachusetts into this Colorado community where the political freedom of women is as much a matter of fact as the exhilarating mountain air, has been an experience so refreshing that I wish all of our workers at home could share it for a while. Or, better still, that our anti friends could be transplanted hither and converted.

Of course we have made it a point to talk suffrage with everyone, and the very first person we met was a Boston woman, born and bred in the strictest sect of the antis. Since coming to Colorado five years ago, she has been won over to suffrage and now conscientiously casts her vote and wonders why she should ever have opposed what is so simply and naturally a part of woman's duties.

Our second acquaintance happened to be a native of Oregon, at present professor in Colorado College, whose view of equal suffrage as past discussion, and soon to be universally accepted throughout both West and East, seems the typical opinion of all whom we have consulted. That there should be organized societies in the East pledged to resist the extension of the franchise appears to people here an amusing and almost incredible phenomenon. Of the actual results of woman suffrage, we have heard only corroboration of the good reports that travel East, and especial emphasis is laid upon the benefit to the women themselves, in their broader outlook and increased responsibility.

An interesting new phase of work for women voters is offered by the Congressional Union. . . . It is an original and masterly scheme of the Union to organize four million voting women of the West in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and the response to the plan so far augurs well for the success of the movement. To see these Colorado women so generously ready to help their sisters who have not yet won the vote, strengthens one's hope in the enfranchised woman. Indeed to breathe the free atmosphere of this spacious Western country, and to learn something of its spirit of enterprise, initiative and friendly cooperation, is to have one's belief in democracy incalculably strengthened.

Alice Morrill Ruggles,
Boston Equal Suffrage League.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Exposition Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth, Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*
City Headquarters: 125 *Lick Building, San Francisco.*
Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*
Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

ALAMEDA COUNTY, one of the most important of the northern California counties, containing the cities of Alameda, Oakland and Berkeley, held a mass meeting in Alameda this week at the Haight School Auditorium for the purpose of arousing interest in and appointing delegates for the great Woman Voters' Convention.

The Haight School is one of the most beautiful schools on the coast. The auditorium had been decorated for the occasion with purple, white and gold banners and a great flag bearing the text of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. A number of the pupils of the school, wearing regalia, assisted in ushering and taking up the collection. Mr. Green Majors made the speech of welcome to the Union in the name of Alameda County. The speakers were Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, chairman of the Union in California, who acted as chaiman; Miss Doris Stevens and Mrs. Charlotte Kent Sturgis.

Mrs. Sturgis, a returned Alamedan, made a speech of unusual interest to her audience. Since leaving California she has lived in West Virginia, voteless. She is the wife of Judge Sturgis, of Morgantown, West Virginia, a former Representative from that state. Mrs. Sturgis is deeply interested in the fight to abolish child labor in the South, and gave a moving account of conditions she had come face to face with, that could only be remedied by national legislation. She said it was incorrect to represent the women of the South as unalive to these conditions, and declared that southern women not only needed the ballot as quickly as possible, but wanted the ballot. Mrs. Sturgis was deeply interested in the work of the Congressional Union, which she has joined with the idea of doing what she can for the Union in West Virginia. Miss Stevens made a moving talk on the history and work of the Union and outlined the program of the Woman Voters' Convention. A large number of the women present pledged their support and will go as delegates to the convention from Alameda County, among them being: Miss Isabella Arnot, Mrs. B. C. Brown, Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Miss Cluness, Mrs. H. F. Dexter, Mrs. Abbie Forbes, Mrs. J. B. Gilbert, Mrs. S. S. Gillogly, Mrs. E. A. Hartley, Mrs. E. M. Hendry, Mrs. Halvor Hauch, Mrs. Isabella Johnson, Mrs. Herman Krusi, Mrs. Dr. Sum, Mrs. Green Majors, Mrs. K. S. Miller, Mrs. Mary Parkhurst, Mrs. Frank Otis, Mrs. E. D. Rue, Mrs. Charlotte Kent Sturgis, Mrs. J. W. Schonten, Mrs. W. H. Robinson, Mrs. J. E. Waite, Miss Waite, Miss Harriet Rix, Mrs. R. W. Kearny, Mrs. Louis H. Sharp, Mrs. A. J. Burgner, Mrs. A. F. St. Sure, Miss Mary Van Orden, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Mrs. J. A. Waymire, Mrs. T. C. West and Miss Cornelia Walker.

THE booth meetings this week have been unusually interesting and well attended, with many distinguished visitors dropping in unexpectedly. On Tuesday Mrs. A. L. Andrus, of Pensacola, Florida, and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, were the speakers, with Mrs. Charles de Garmo as hostess. Mrs. de Garmo's husband was for many years head of the Department of Education at Cornell. Mrs. Andrus said that in Pensacola federal suffrage sentiment was strong, that this city was the one white spot on the map of Florida, since there women had the municipal vote in certain matters, and it was from this center that all propaganda work for suffrage radiated. She said the women of the South were rapidly catching up with the women of the North in their desire for political equality with all it stood for.

Mrs. Hilles recalled the old days when the departure of Florence Nightingale and her little band of nurses aroused a storm of protest, and contrasted that time with the present, when not only thousands of women were at the front, but when women were doing the work of the world. She declared that though her native state had been the first to accept the constitution, she knew it would be the last to grant suffrage to women, and believed that it would be necessary for the women of the West to free the East by strongly demanding the federal amendment.

On Thursday Mrs. Fremont Older, wife of the managing editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin;* Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre, Miss Iris Calderhead and Mrs. Sara Bard Field were the speakers at the booth. During the week Miss Sarah Frost, of South Carolina, who is a delegate to the Woman Voters' Convention; Miss Joy Webster, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Eva and Miss May Mahoney, of Omaha, Nebraska, the latter a well-known newspaper writer, have visited the booth.

Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, the gifted woman sculptor, who has studios in both New York and Rome and who has just left San Francisco, gave to the Suffrage Booth a beautiful large photograph of her bust of Susan B. Anthony. It has at once become one of the booth's greatest attractions, those who knew Miss Anthony, as well as strangers, remarking daily on the power and beauty of the work. This bust is one of three notable portraits of suffrage leaders executed by Mrs. Johnson. Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were the other two.

With more delegates daily signifying their intention of coming to San Francisco for the Woman Voters' Convention, the committees at work on the social features of the convention are working out in detail the plans for entertaining the army of delegates. The initial luncheon to be held at the Inside Inn at the Exposition, at which 800 women will be seated, is in charge of Mrs. Jesse D. Hampton, of New York; Mrs. M. B. Stone, of Piedmont, and Miss Bertha Crone, of San Francisco. Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre, of New York, is in charge of the decoration scheme, which is to be of unusual beauty. Already many women are reserving tables for this initial affair, among them Mrs. F. W. Thompson for ten places; Mrs. H. H. Manley, of San Mateo; Mrs. Eileen Emanuel, of New York; Mrs. J. W. McKnight and Mrs. E. M. Dean.

Miss Ruth White is at the head of the committee of young women managing the details of the reception and ball to the visiting delegates. On the committee of California women who are in charge of this affair are Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Mrs. M. H. de Young, Miss Frances Jolliffe, Mrs. Susan Verdenal, Mrs. Irving Scott, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, and Mrs. Lovell White.

Special interest is being taken in the great motor procession which is the extra and final event of the convention, to follow the presentation of a memorial to the Congressional Union by Exposition city and state officials. Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre is in charge of this procession, with Mrs. Marshall Darrach, Mrs. Henry Sahlein and Miss Ruth White assisting her. Among those who are cooperating with Mrs. Mestre in collecting cars for this affair are Mrs. Frank P. Deering, Mrs. Julius Kahn, Mrs. J. J. Pershing, Mrs. Lilian Harris Coffin, Mrs. Eleanor Martin and Mrs. George Cameron. Motors have already been volunteered by Mrs. Julia Manley, Mrs. E. Clements Horst, Mrs. Kenneth Melrose, of San Mateo, and Mrs. William Kent. The motor parade will form at the Baker Street gate, all cars to be decorated in a purple, white and gold color scheme, with balloons of those shades being used as ornaments with the Union flags. Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, of Denver, is to be the principal speaker on this final day of the convention.

Vivian Pierce.

Rhode Island

Headquarters: 43 *Bellevue Avenue, Newport.*
Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

AT OUR Sunday evening meeting on the beach, Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, wife of Lieut. Com. Mitchell of the U. S. S. *Texas,* was the speaker. All our supply of SUFFRAGISTS was sold out.

On Tuesday a meeting was held at headquarters, at which Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, daughter of Julia Ward Howe and sister of Mrs. Maud Howe Elliot, spoke on "Old Suffrage Methods and New," and Mrs. Mitchell spoke on "What You Can Do." Miss Margaret Whittemore explained the Congressional Union plan of work. The room was crowded, with many men in the audience.

Last Wednesday a large committee meeting was held in Providence to discuss plans for the delegation which will visit Representative Stiness, of the Second Congressional District, next week. Members of the committee were Mrs. George Dunbar, Mrs. R. Flick, Miss Enid Pierce, Mrs. Victor Frazee, Mrs. George Gladding, Mrs. Caroline Dowell, Mrs. von Klenze and Mrs. Emma Burke.

Thursday afternoon our big Jamestown meeting was held in the Gardner House ballroom, through the courtesy of Mr. Vincent Carroll, manager. The auditorium was crowded to overflowing, several hundred people being present. It was beautifully decorated by Mrs. J. P. Green and Mrs. Mullock, of Michigan, with the purple, white and gold flags of the Congressional Union, the big amendment banner, and with great bunches of golden rod and purple asters. Miss Alice Carpenter and Mrs. Anna Delony Martin were the speakers. Mrs. W. I. Hull, of Philadelphia, chairman of the State Suffrage Federation of Pennsylvania, presided. Mrs. Hull, in her opening speech briefly outlined the terrible struggle women were making in order to gain a favorable vote in the Pennsylvania referendum; and while expressing the greatest desire that they would win, said that she hoped they would never again submit the amendment to the people. "The Congressional Union," said Mrs. Hull, "proposes the short method, the economical method, and the direct method. Whether the Pennsylvania women win or lose, I will advise them to concentrate on the federal work after election."

A splendid collection was taken up.

We are indebted to Mrs. Schroeder, a Georgian suffragist much interested in the work of the Congressional Union, and Miss Mercer, an English suffragist, for placing children's and babies' dresses and rare old laces on sale at our office. Profits of the sale will go to the Congressional Union.

Friday night Miss Whittemore spoke at a large meeting at Providence.

Saturday morning a meeting was called at Wickford at the home of Miss Gardner, president of the State Suffrage Association, at which Miss Whittemore was again the speaker. Miss Gardner joined the Congressional Union, as did Mrs. Edwin Smith, member of the Executive State Board, and Mrs. John A. Cross, state treasurer of the Rhode Island Association.

At the close of the week, on Saturday night, Miss Whittemore spoke in the open air to a large crowd of sailors.

Margaret Fay Whittemore.

Treasurer's Report

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Contributions Toward $100,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributors From August 16 Through August 22

Mrs. Bertha Halm	$5.00
Mrs. John P. Green	5.00
Mrs. C. M. Hayes	5.00
Mr. P. J. Baggott	1,00
Mrs. Joseph S. Ralston	25.00
Anonymous	25.00
Mrs. William Kent	100.00
Mrs. Emma P. Gray	5.00
Mrs. Edward Berwick	1.00
Miss A. B. Dabney	1.00
Miss Aline E. Solomons	2.00
Mrs. J. Borden Estee	35.00
Mrs. L. W. Therkelsen	5.00
Anonymous	1.20
Mrs. Mary McManus	1.00
Membership fees	58.25
Collections	16.45
Total	$291.90
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	74,576.59
Total though August 22, 1915	$74,868.49

5,000 New Subscribers

MRS. ARTHUR HOLLICK, New Brighton, New York, writes: "I look forward each week for my paper and read it straight through from cover to cover. I would not be without it. I think Mrs. Allender's cartoons are wonderful. They are an inspiration to me."

In writing this note Mrs. Hollick sends a subscription for a friend. We ask all who believe the paper useful in the campaign for national suffrage to help enlarge its circulation.

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist"

In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.

AUGUST 15 THROUGH AUGUST 21

Miss Frances Frothingham	1
Miss Joy Young	1
Mrs. Gertrude Hunter	2
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore	1
Miss Virginia J. Arnold	1
Miss Elsa Ueland	7
Mrs. A. H. Bright	2
Mrs. W. T. Burch	2
Mrs. Lillian Ascough	1
Mrs. A. R. Colvin	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Mrs. Ruby Koenig	1
Mrs. Ella Rush Murray	2
Miss Lucy Burns	1
Mrs. E. C. Thompson	1
	25
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,214
Total through August 21	1,239

Minnesota Deputation to Congressman Anderson

By Elsa Ueland

FRIDAY, the thirteenth, and twenty-three women in the delegation, seemed a lucky combination to a committee of suffragists who called upon Congressman Sydney Anderson of the First District, Minnesota, in Albert Lea, August 13, in the interests of the federal amendment. Mr. Anderson received them very cordially and in his reply heartily indorsed the cause of woman suffrage.

The delegation, organized by Miss Elsa Ueland and Miss Josephine Schain from the Minnesota Branch of the Congressional Union, met at the Freeborn Hotel, and from there walked to the Post Office, where Postmaster Knattvold had loaned Mr. Anderson his office. When the committee had all filed in, Miss Ueland and Miss Schain spoke briefly in behalf of the suffragists of Minnesota, thanking Mr. Anderson for his favorable vote upon the woman suffrage amendment at the last session, and explaining that Minnesota suffragists, unanimously in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, were just as unanimously dissatisfied with the Shafroth amendment, regarding this as merely an opportunity for politicians to sidestep the issue and vote for a measure which would be small help to the cause of equal suffrage. "In view of the special difficulties of amending our state constitution," said Miss Ueland, "Minnesota looks to her Congressmen to pass the federal amendment which will enfranchise her women."

Mrs. Clyde Hayden, leader of the local legislative district of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Party, told Mr. Anderson that three hundred members had joined since Spring the organization which she represented, and that one-third of these were voters. "Woman suffrage sentiment is growing fast," said Mrs. Hayden, "and both the men and women of your district are standing back of you in increasing numbers in your favorable attitude toward the federal amendment for woman suffrage."

Mrs. Hattie Smith Fuller, supervisor of music in Albert Lea and Congressional Chairman for the First District, then spoke in behalf of the teachers of the district, and Mrs. Simondson followed with an appeal for the Scandinavian women. The Scandinavians, either of the first or second generation, Mrs. Simondson told Mr. Anderson, form about three-fourths of the population of the First District, and they are asking that the rights which are granted them in Europe should not be denied them in the Republic of the United States.

The last speaker was Mrs. Evalyn Dame, proprietor of the Freeborn Hotel. She spoke for the business women, and the ever-growing multitude of women who must earn their living in equal competition with men. "Women in the business world are asking for equal opportunities for success. They ask for equal suffrage and for equal pay for equal work. I have a keen personal realization of what this means through my own work and that of my daughter. For this reason, in behalf of the business women of the First District, I wish to thank you for your vote last winter and to ask you to continue the good work."

Mr. Anderson then replied: "Even though a Congressman has voted upon a measure strictly according to his own judgment and his own conscience, there is no use denying that it is very gratifying indeed to find that after such a vote, his course has the approval of the people in whom he is most interested, the people of his district.

"My interest in woman suffrage is due chiefly to the number of women who are now working in equal competition with men for their living. The textile and clothing industries are now mainly carried on by women. The number of women in all industries as well as in business and in the professions is increasing every year. Though I am inclined to think that the founders of our government were justified in restricting the franchise to men by the conditions then existent, those conditions have changed. What we used to think of as woman's special 'sphere' no longer exists for millions of women.

"That is one aspect of our modern life that makes me favor woman suffrage. Another is the fact that, broadly speaking, the sections of our country which are most progressive seem to be the sections where the franchise has been most widely given."

Mr. Anderson then asked if the Susan B. Anthony amendment was the same as the Bristow-Mondell amendment introduced at the last session. When assured that these were two different names for the identical bill which was drafted by Miss Anthony in 1875 and introduced in the House at the last session by Mr. Mondell, he continued, "After I had voted for the Bristow-Mondell amendment and that had failed, I was asked to vote for this Shafroth amendment. Those who came to see me seemed to assume that as I was in favor of woman suffrage I would vote for any kind of a bill. But I explained to them that I would not vote for the Shafroth bill for two reasons: As a lawyer I do not consider it good legislation to create special machinery for the suffragists or any other class of people to get through their particular amendment. And in the second place I do not see that the Shafroth bill will get you very much further than you are now."

The conference closed informally with much cordiality on both sides. Congressman Anderson shook hands with all present and thanked them again for their courtesy in coming to see him.

Suffrage at Sea

A SUFFRAGE meeting was held last week on board the torpedo destroyer *Benham,* at the invitation of one of the officers," writes Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore, from Newport. "The sailors, too, come into our headquarters every day, for the fleet is in the harbor.

" 'We are in the same boat with you,' they tell us. 'We can't vote either. Women, children, idiots and naval men cannot vote. We will help wherever we can, because we know what it seems like to work and fight for a country and yet have nothing to say in the government.'

"I tell them that one of the most frequent arguments against women voting is that they cannot fight in defense of their country. They laugh heartily at this, saying they cannot vote because they *do* fight for their country."

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